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any other Department of Defense (DOD) element.

(c) *Other authorized places:* (1) Any place authorized, or apparently authorized by the government to receive, hold, or store personal property, such as offices, warehouses, baggage holding areas, hospitals.

(2) Any area on a military installation designated for parking or storing vehicles.

(3) A recreation area or any real estate the Air Force or any other DOD element uses or controls.

(d) *Personal property.* Tangible property an individual owns, including but not limited to household goods, unaccompanied baggage, privately owned vehicles (POV), and mobile homes.

(e) *Quarters:* (1) Housing the government assigns or otherwise provides in kind to the claimant, including substandard housing and trailers, when the claimant pays the government a fixed rental while drawing basic allowance for quarters (BAQ).

(2) Privately owned mobile or manufactured homes parked on base in spaces the government provides.

(3) Transient housing accommodations, wherever located, such as, hotels, motels, guest houses, transient dormitories, or other lodgings the government furnishes or contracts for.

(4) Housing accommodations outside the United States which the claimant occupies according to local policies and procedures which were not assigned by or otherwise provided for by the U.S. Government. Quarters do not include housing occupied by foreign indigenous employees.

(5) Garages, carports, driveways, and parking lots assigned to quarters the government provides for the occupants of the quarters to use.

(6) Street parking:

(i) At quarters.

(ii) In the immediate vicinity of quarters.

(iii) Reserved parking assigned to offbase housing accommodations overseas.

(7) The area immediately adjacent to quarters when used for storage of items not commonly stored in living areas, for example, boats, motorcycles, motorbikes, bicycles, lawn mowers, garden equipment, and outdoor furniture.

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(f) *Reconsideration.* The original or a higher settlement authority's review of a prior settlement action.

(g) *Small claim.* A claim for \$1,000 or less.

(h) *Unusual Occurrence.* Something not expected to happen in the normal course of events.

§ 842.23 Delegations of authority.

(a) *Settlement authority:* (1) These individuals have been delegated the authority to settle claims payable for \$25,000 or less if the claim arose before 31 October 1988, or \$40,000 or less if the claim arose on or after 31 October 1988, and to deny claims in any amount:

(i) The Judge Advocate General (TJAG).

(ii) The Deputy Judge Advocate General.

(iii) The Director of Civil Law.

(iv) The Chief, Deputy Chief, and Branch Chiefs, Claims and Tort Litigation Staff.

(2) The SJAs of HQ USAFE, HQ PACAF, and 9 AF (for claims arising out of HQ CENTCOM) have delegated authority to settle claims payable, and to deny claims filed for \$25,000 or less.

(3) The SJAs of single base GCMs and the SJAs of GCMs within PACAF and USAFE have delegated authority to settle claims payable, and to deny claims filed for \$15,000 or less.

(4) SJAs of each Air Force Base, station, and fixed installation have been delegated the authority to settle claims payable, and deny claims filed for \$10,000 or less.

(b) *Redelegation of authority.* A settlement authority may redelegate the authority, in writing, to a subordinate judge advocate or civilian attorney.

(c) *Reconsideration authority.* A settlement authority has the same authority specified in a above. However, with the exception of TJAG, a settlement authority may not deny a claim on reconsideration that it, or its delegate, had previously denied.

(d) *Authority to reduce, withdraw, and restore settlement authority.* Any superior settlement authority may reduce, withdraw, or restore delegated authority.

[55 FR 2809, Jan. 29, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 1574, Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 842.24 Filing a claim.

(a) *How and when to file a claim.* A claim is filed when a federal military agency receives from a claimant or duly authorized agent a properly completed AF Form 180, DD Form 1842 or other written and signed demand for a specified sum of money.

(b) *Amending a claim.* A claimant may amend a claim at any time prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations by submitting a signed amendment. The settlement authority adjudicates and settles or forwards the amended claim as appropriate.

(c) *Separate claims.* The claimant files a separate claim for each incident which caused a loss. For transportation claims, this means a separate claim for each shipment.

§ 842.25 Partial payments.

Upon request of a claimant, a settlement authority may make a partial payment in advance of final settlement when a claimant experiences personal hardship due to extensive property damage or loss. Examples where partial payments are appropriate include fires and sunken transport ships. Partial payments are made in this manner:

(a) If a claim for only part of the loss is submitted and is readily provable, pay it up to the amount of the settlement authority. (The claimant may later amend the claim for the remainder of the loss.) If the total payable amount of the claim exceeds the payment limits of the settlement authority, send it with recommendations through claims channels to the proper settlement authority.

(b) When the total claim is submitted and the amount payable exceeds the settlement authority, pay a partial payment within the limits of settlement authority and send the claim, with recommendations, through claims channels to the proper settlement authority.

§ 842.26 Statute of limitations.

(a) The claimant must file the claim in writing within 2 years after it accrues. It accrues when the claimant discovered or reasonably should have discovered the full extent of the property damage or loss. For transportation losses, the claim usually accrues on the date of delivery.

(b) To compute the statutory period, the incident date is excluded and the day the claim was filed is included.

(c) Consider a claim filed after the statute has run if both of the following are present:

(1) The United States is at war or in an armed conflict when the claim accrues, or the United States enters a war or armed conflict after the claim accrues. Congress or the President establishes the beginning and end of war or armed conflict. A claimant may not file a claim more than 2 years after the war or armed conflict ends.

(2) Good cause is shown. A claimant may not file a claim more than 2 years after the good cause ceases to exist.

§ 842.27 Who may file a claim.

A claim may be filed by the:

- (a) Property owner.
- (b) Authorized agent with a power of attorney.
- (c) Property owner's survivors, who may file in this order:
 - (1) Spouse.
 - (2) Children.
 - (3) Father or mother, or both.
 - (4) Brothers or sisters, or both.

§ 842.28 Who are proper claimants.

Proper claimants are:

- (a) Active duty Air Force military personnel.
- (b) Civilian employees of the Air Force who are paid from appropriated funds.
- (c) DOD school teachers and school administrative personnel who are provided logistic and administrative support by an Air Force installation commander.
- (d) Air Force Reserve (AFRES) and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel when performing active duty, full-time National Guard duty, or inactive duty training, ANG technicians under 32 U.S.C. 709.

(e) Retired or separated Air Force military personnel who suffer damage or loss resulting from the last storage or movement of personal property, or for claims accruing before retirement or separation.

(f) AFROTC cadets while on active duty for summer training.